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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Lord Pauncefote. We observe a disposition on the part of some patriotic American newspapers to represent the British Ambassador at Washington as a diplomat who has been very successful in bamboozling our Department of State, and therefore is deserving of American hatred or scorn.

The Union and Advertiser of Rochester, for example, speaks of Lord PAUNCEFOTE'S "peculiar ability as a gold brick operator." This sort of talk is worse than childish;

it is unjust and indecent. The present Ambassador of her Majesty's Government is an accomplished gentleman, a perspicacious member of his profession, and a loyal and honorable representative of his country's interests.

Being all that, he is entitled to the respect and good will of Americans; and we believe that he has won the respect and good will of this country in a degree equalled by few of his predecessors.

Lord PAUNCEFOTE is not here to point out to American diplomats the consequences of mistakes they may make, or to instruct them in any way in the business of diplomacy.

#### Potato Pingree Insulted.

In an address before a union meeting of Michigan, the Hon. POTATO PINGREE tells things at which the cheek of humanity will blanch:

"I recall distinctly the time when, while Mayor of Detroit, I was called to New York city and offered \$75,000 if I would sign a gas ordinance or franchise. On that occasion, I was graciously informed that I could veto the franchise five or six more times, as many more times as I thought best-they could pass it through the council as many times as were necessary-and then I could either be out of town and let it become a law without my signature, or I could say I was tired of vetoing it and sign it. An easy way to make \$75,000. On another occastor when I was Mayor, a number of cit zens of Detroit, stockholders in a street railway corporation. made up a fund of \$75,000-\$50,000 for me and \$25,000 for my private secretary, to induce me to sign a street railway franchise for high fares which I had vetoed about a dozen times."

There is no limit to the impudence of capital, but it will be heard with surprise that it put the price of POTATO PINGREE at sich an absurd figure as \$50,000 and \$75,-000. Consciousness of the utter absurdity o' such quotations for a miscellaneous reformer of the first rank must have prevented the Mayor of Detroit from taking steps for the punishment of the persons who sought to bribe him. He doesn't even mention their names. To be great good. honest, a tribune of some people, and to have one's greatness, goodness, honesty and tribuneship appraised at only \$50,000 to \$75,000-it is tough and explains, if it doesn't justify, the Mayor-Governor's silence as to his cheap tempters. If they had offered him millions, the pleasure of refusing would have been so much greater. At least the Hon. POTATO PINGREE had the satisfaction of baffling the wicked agents

of plutocracy: his New York apartments, showed me reports of detectives for more than six months, recording my every act. I must have lived a life of rectitude dur ing that six months, because no effort was made to

Nobody will wonder at the life of rectitude, but nobody can help wondering at the innocent confession of the secret representative. It must be that the willest minister of capital becomes pigeon-livered and lacks gall when he has to face the majestic guilelessness of Potato Pingree.

#### The Shipping Plank in the Republican National Platform.

Among the pledges of the platform on which President McKINLEY was elected three years ago, was one to upbuild the American merchant marine by Government protection. The exact language of this plank deserves attention:

discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and mann d. officered and owned by Ameri-

It will be noticed that the platform of 1896 specifies a policy of discriminating duties as the method by which the upbuilding of our merchant marine is to be accomplished. Why, then, it will naturally be asked, does the pending measure propose a policy of subsidies instead of a policy of discriminating duties?

Because after a most earnest and thorough examination of the whole subject, by a committee representing every branch of expert knowledge of the subject, under the indefatigable leadership of the best friend American shipping interests ever had, WILLIAM PITT FRYE of Maine, it was found that there were serious and probably insuperable objections of a practical character to the adoption of the policy of discriminating duties.

We understand that when Mr. FRYE went to work in 1897 to redeem the platform promise of 1896, the Senator himself and many of his colleagues favored discriminating duties, or discriminating tonnecessities. Scarcely any two memoers of this committee of experts represented the partment of special knowledge, or similar types of ships, or parallel interests of trace. There were among them, beside Mr. FRYE himself, Senators HANNA, ELKINS and PERKINS; Representative PAYNE of New York, at that time chairman of the House Committee on of Philadelphia, Mr. HUNTINGTON, the owner of the great Newport News shipyard, and Mr. SEWALL and Mr. Hype of the Bath director of the Grace line to Chile; the

Coastwise Steamship Association, the Secretary of the American Shipping League, and the Secretary of the New York Comgreat National Manufacturers' Association, whose object is to promote our export trade; and the United States Commissioner of Navigation. Mr. FRYE's idea was that if a committee representing such varied and conflicting interests could agree as to the best way of accomplishing the general purpose desired by all, its decision would have weight.

For his special knowledge of statutory and treaty law ex-Senator EDMUNDS of Vermont was retained as the committee's counsel, and he has acted as such.

Now, it is a fact that at the beginning of their investigations and discussions a large majority of the committee believed either in a policy of discriminating duties or in bounties on exported American products, rather than in subsidies; but after the question had been examined in every conceivable aspect this same committee was unanimous or nearly unanimous in the opinion that either the discriminating duty or the bounty on exports was impracticable and would prove ineffective. The reasons for this definite conclusion may be summed 1. After an exhaustive examination of our

commercial treaties with other nations Mr. EDMUNDS reported the existence of about thirty separate conventions preventing this Government from imposing discriminating duties against the ships of their respective flags. We have made such treaties with Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France (in slightly different form), Great Britain, Greece, Hanover, the Hanseatic Republic, Hayti, Holland, Honduras, Italy, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Salvador and Sweden. The first necessary step would be to terminate all these treaties by the required notice of one or two years, a process involving indefinite delay and the absolute certainty of retaliatory measures, the unsettlement of our commercial rela-Farmers' clubs and the State Grange of tions with almost the whole world, and consequently the readjustment of our entire tariff. No Congress in its senses would inaugurate so revolutionary a pro ceeding, with the knowledge that when the treaties had been abrogated and the diseriminating duties imposed we should only duplicate the experience of France, which tried this method about a quarter of a century ago and was forced in twelve months to surrender by the retaliation immediately inflicted by every nation in Europe, and by the United States.

2. There is the same obstacle in the treaties to the plan of paying bounties on exports

in American vessels. Such are the reasons why the committee of experts assembled by Senator FRYE, the Senate Committee on Commerce, and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, have alike decided, after a thorough and impartial examination of the whole subject, that the feasible way of redeeming the implied promise of the Republican National platform to legislate for the benefit of American shipping is not by the discriminating duty, or by the bounty on exports, but by the subsidy.

#### The Journalistic Experiment of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon.

The Rev. Mr. SHELDON began yesterday his week's editing of the Topeka Darly Capital, on the theory proclaimed in his book, "In His Steps," or according to his notions of the principles and methods on which CHRIST would edit a daily newspaper. If by this he means that every newspaper should basis; but it is not a novel basis, though his of an editor may be peculiar.

Mr. Sheldon lays down in beginning his task some precepts that are good and others which are bad or questionable. His injunction to his reporters to avoid slang is measurably sound, for slang, except as used by taste and judgment, may be wholly objectionable; but it is a narrow mind which excludes it arbitrarily. Slang may be employed to impart vigor and naturainess and vitality to writing; and, moreover, the slang of to-day may become part of the standard speech of to-morrow. If it deserves to live as contributory to valuable expression it will live. Unless, therefore, an editor is a competent judge of good writing, as Mr. Sheldon's literary productions show he is not, it is wise for him to be shy of using slang; though morally, of course, there is nothing reprehensible in it; the worst that can be said of it is that it is apt to trench on vulgarity and to impair dignity. Considering the character of Mr. Sheldon's experiment with the Topeka paper, he is prudent in admonishing his subordinates against slang.

He requires all interviews to be submitted to the persons interviewed, and it is a good and honest rule, though not at all peculiar to him. Every newspaper should strive unceasingly for accuracy, and its reputation with the public should depend on it. He shuts out theatrical news, but that is an unjustifiable exclusion, indicative of a narrowness of view which would destroy the influence of a paper among people of breadth of intelligence and cultivation. He will have only "clean sporting events" reported, but what are the unclean sporting events? He would avoid "the horrible details" of erimes, but the record a newspaper gives of current events ought to be both accurate and complete. What will murder, for instance, without telling how it is done? "Political stories," he commands, "must be non-partisan." What is only the truth, he is right enough, but to avoid telling the truth on the pretence of "non-partisanship" is partisan and is also immoral. He will not print "scannage taxes. Mr. FRYE called together more dals." That is a good rule, if by it is than twenty gentlemen familiar with the meant printing as established facts LOPE, a plain, blunt man that did his stint condition of the merchant marine and its | malicious and uncontradicted rumors and | of novel writing every day and is duly gossip which cannot be substantiated, to the injury of the probably or possibly inno- juses who condescend to write a short cent. Every decently conducted news-

paper refuses to print such stuff. An innovation introduced by Mr. SHELpon is the substitution on the front page of his paper of perfunctory religious appeals and essays for the current day's news of the world, but there is no merit in it. Merchant Marine; Mr. CHARLES H. CRAMP | The news may serve a religious purpose even more than the distinctly religious essay. Besides, the one is read universally and the other generally passed shipbuilding works; the Presidents of the over. The publication of news is the American Line, the Clyde Steamship Company, the New York and Cuba Muil, and a fies a newspaper. Moreover, the religious print. A tip to wise publishers; and we versity on last Wednesday, a cablegram being reviews and admonitions of the editor President and the Secretary of the Lake may be provocative of a spirit of re-Carriers' Association, and its attorney, sentment which outrages religious pre- Mr. McCarrier thinks so; but Kingsler's to be thus honored at Heidelberg or at any other

admiralty lawyer; the President of the vesterday with a long appeal to every reader to give ten cents to "the relief fund for this terrible Indian famine;" but actually the obligation to rescue the starving in mission of Commerce; the President of the India rests on the British Government and practically no sum of contributions from this country large enough to ward off the evil is possible. Besides, the Apostle tells us that "if any man provide not for his own and especially for those of his own house he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." No American need go to far-away India to find need and occasion for his charity.

These, however, are minor matters. The main thing is the spirit in which a paper is conducted. If people prefer religious essays, fag ends of old sermons and charitable appeals to the news of the day they will take Mr. SHELDON'S paper; but the distinction cannot be justified by any example of Jesus, who used actual events, fictitious parables and the incidents of social life as foundations for His teaching. The Bible is in large part a record of events, or of miraculous occurrences described as facts. The character of a paper, whether it is religious or irreligious, is not determined by its preaching religion distinctively, no more than that of a man is indicated by his talking religion, but by its careful regard for religious principle in its course and conduct; by its honesty, its scrupulous regard for truth and its refusal to abet lying or encourage false pretence. Every newspaper should be a religious paper in that sense, and by sedulously pursuing such a rule of conduct it will do more to promote genuine religion that it could do by giving up its space to sermons

We shall wait to see how Mr. SHELDON continues with his experiment before venturing to criticise it in other than this general way, and shall look with an open mind and without prejudice for any suggestions which he has to offer for the practical improvement of a newspaper. We do not need to be told or shown, however, that the cultivation of the field of religious sentiment is as necessary and profitable for a newspaper as the field of politics and affairs, and that duty commands it to enter upon the task. Everything that concerns and interests man belongs to the sphere of the newspaper.

#### The Sportsmen's Show.

The tens of thousands of people of this city and neighborhood who lately have crowded into the Madison Square Garden to the show that is going on there have borne eloquent testimony to the new grip with which outdoor sports have taken hold of folks. Nobody goes because it is the fashion to go, or to see the fashion that has gone there. The crowds waste no time hunting for people notable in society as at horse shows and dog shows. Few are attracted by the marksmanship contests, or the swimming races or the water polo games alone or the rather puerile demonstration of a canvas-clad hunter shooting at dead ducks with blank eartridges which takes place in the garden every night. People go because the things to be seen, from the fish hatcheries to the Indian encampments, in some degree or other pertain to outdoor life, in which they have a genuine interest.

The exhibition this year has been more suc cessful, from the gatekeeper's point of view, than that of last year. Before last year the sportsmen's shows were little more than | guardian. trade shows, frequented only by manufacturers of sporting goods, retail dealers and a few fanaties who love a gun or a rod for its construction and its finish rather than

for its value for the field. Every day finds the Madison Square Gar- the college Presidents. den filled with a greater crowd than can ious principle he starts out on the right day being different from the faces of the day before. The outdoor life has taken hold conception of what such a duty requires on the habits of the thousands and on the imaginations of the tens of thousands.

## Disappearing Novelists.

In the North American Review for March Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY, himself a brilliant and successful writer of flction and history, discusses pleasantly some "disappearing" authors, once famous and now out of vogue. Mr. McCarthy's views of the waning fame of certain novelists may be supported by the facts in England, but here they will be queried or denied. Take CHARLES READE, for example, a man who, in spite of a jerky, eccentric style, and the frequent protrusion of his Ego, and much in him to make just about one thousand and one such novelists as are most of those who are now having their little hour of strut and rave. Is that fine old fighter, crank and artist disappearing? His bestloved book, "The Cloister and the Hearth," is "Peg Woffington." A complete edition of his novels was published in Boston a few weeks ago, probably about the time when Mr. McCarthy was writing his article.

It is true that the Reade revival bacillus has not yet come. A generation that knows not CHARLES has not yet gone to work to take a course in him. As yet it is the chief duty of publishers to put forth and of the public to accept new editions of JANE AUSTEN. Now, gentle Jane was as good as gold, but so was Mrs. OLIPHANT, for that matter, and as well entitled to the honor of reissue. But there is a fashion and a habit in these matters. Mr. READE has reappeared, in Boston, to be sure, which had a hundred fits when "Griffith Gaunt" came out in the Atlantic Monthly; but still he has reappeared. He will not be veiled from sight if wit, passion, insight, nervous Mr. Shellon do? Will be tell of a strength and an engaging wrongheadedness have not lost their charm. Perhaps the hair of his heroines flies about a little formed. too much. Certainly, he jabs the reader that? If he means that they should tell | too often, but he had the root of the matter in him. We count that person happy who has yet to have the delight of reading

Another name on Mr. McCarthy's list is that of our solid old friend ANTHONY TROLdespised therefor by those immortal genstory or an "appreciation" now and then. There are much greater novelists than AN-THONY, but there are not many better to pass a day with. His works are a sort of social history of Victoria's reign. They overflow with character and life. Is East New York, for example, as real and tangible to anybody, even to the happy dwellers in it, as Barsetshire is to the Trollopean? Doubted. If people don't read TROLLOPE now, it is because they can't find his books. With the fading of the paper libraries he

know where one set can be disposed of. Has CHARLES KINGSLEY disappeared?

editions, and "Westward Ho" is not likely to be forgotten in the education of generous toys. The rage for novel reading is as clearly shown by the republication of old novels as by the printing of innumerable new ones. An author has small chance to disappear long. John Galt, Miss Fer-RIER, HENRY KINGSLEY, the BRONTÉS, Miss BURNEY, MORIER, are only a few of the novelists warmed over in our time. Even 'Thaddeus of Warsaw" and "Scottish Chiefs" have been given back to the world. The novelists with anything in them keep and pass and turn again.

We have no doubt that the entire Navy, and all others familiar with Captain McCalla's conduct in the Spanish war, will learn with satisfaction that President McKINLEY has restored him to the place which he lost some years ago. It is a reward well won by sleepless and efficient service that should be a model in his profession.

Now why did the Hon, WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN of Nebraska have to stand up in the Senate yesterday and assert that he had not ceased to advocate with all his heart and lungs the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? Nobody suspects him of faltering in his zeal for the heaven-born ratio. He would as soon be suspected of common sense.

The Democrats of Warren township, Indiana, have spoken; and really there is nothing more to be said. The resolutions are long, but thoroughly heated. Take a few home and save coal:

"We, the Democrats of Warren township in convention assembled believing in the existence and power of Almighty God, and that He through the instrumentality of men and nations is seeking to effect the highest form of enlightenment, peace, prosper ity and liberty for the enjoyment of all people; and believing that the present Administration deserted this method of accomplishing this and is acting contrary to His desired end of liberty and astice, and believing that the relation of man to man is the same as at the time of the formation of our republic; and

Whereas, The Declaration of Independence de clares that all men are and of right ought to be free and equal, and since by the present Administration a vast number have been deprived of this right. and the fruits of their labor has by legislation been appropriated to the benefit of capitalists, honest ompetition crowded out and crushed to death by the enactment of protective tariff laws and by cret support of trusts and combines; and

Whereas, The Republican party, after having denonetized one-half the standard measure, transferring to the banks and eastern capitalists the exclusive control of the other half, and by its support of trusts and combines has thrown thousands of honest workingmen out of employment; and

"Whereas. The Republican party by the power invested in it has disregarded the plea of the American people, betrayed the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and every true patriotic American principle by carrying on an inhuman war in the Philippine Islands for the benefit of capitalists and at the expense of the life and suffering of thor sands of patriotic, liberty-loving people, and has by secret assistance aided the British Government to carry on its shameful, disgraceful and murderous war against the inhabitants South Africa, and

Whereas, We do not believe that the ends of hristianity can best be attained by a baptism in ood, nor civilization advanced by the warming of r bayonets in the warm bodies of patriots; be it "Reso red. That we place our faith in the entire hicago platform of 1898, under the leadership of ur gallant apostle of the people, William J. BRYAN. as the only hope of the American people for the restoration of every true American principle and a cessation of the bloody and inhuman war against

The gallant apostle ought to be thrilled as never apostle was before.

The Hon. FRANK JONES, for years the head and front of the New Hampshire Democracy, has left it, and the poor thing is wandering about tearfully, looking for another

Dr. DAVID STARR JORDAN, President of the Leland Stanford University, is roaming about shouting "there is but one issue this year, and that is whether we shall have an empire or a republic." Queer critters, some of

French royalists must find it hard to preserve their faith in the divine right of hereditary Kings when they are called upon to express loyalty to the unutterable cad who now represents St. Louis and HENRY of Navarre and the Grand Monarque. To Queen VICTORIA personally, the Duke of Orleans, like his father the Comte de Paris, his great-grandfather Louis PHILIPPE and all members of his family, is under deep obligations not merely for hospitable entertainment in England for more than forty years but for countless private kindnesses. When a French comic paper some time ago published disgusting caricatures of the Queen's person, the Duke of Orléans thought fit to write from England a letter of approval to the caricaturist. The latter was unable to keep the news to himself, and French newspapers commented on the fact that the letter had been written. The Duke of Orleans thereupon categorically denied that any such letter existed, accused the caricabumptiousness of opinion, had stuff enough | turist of lying and left England for the Continent. Thereupon, the facsimile of the letter in Monseigneur the Duke of Orleans's unmistakable handwriting was printed by his indignant correspondent.

The Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN writes to his Populist fellow patients in Neperpetually appearing in new editions. So is braska that he is making all the trouble for the Administration that he can. But does the Administration know it? It is sad to think of Mr. ALLEN, rising perpetually on his heroic legs to make trouble for the Administration and the Administration unconscious of his efforts.

> The Hon. Austin H. Brown, for many years the Indiana member of the Democratic National Committee, and in 1806 a Palmer and Buckner man, has come back to the Bryanite fold, bleating very piteously:

"I believe that the Cuban war was instituted to secure the nomination and election of McKinley, and I believe now that the Philippine war is being carried on by him and his cohorts for the same

A man with such a capacity for believing the incredible belongs among the Bryanites and never should have strayed away from them.

System of the Evening Schools Criticised To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The present system of awarding diplomas in the New York Evening High School is one that should be certainly re

A scholar receives a certificate at the end of the

school term, providing he has not been absent over fifteen nights, and when he has received three, they are exchanged for a diploma, which is simply given for his attendance. Therefore, there are many cases wherea pupilhas obtained the requisite number of certificates for a diploma, though he has made no really commendable progress in his studies. He has simply seen able to be present at the school with sufficient regularity to entitle him to a diploma. The Board of Education does not recognize the fact that many scholars may make much more progress by their application and conduct during the whole course, though, unfortunately, they have been absent more than fifteen nights, owing to necessary causes. An earnest scholar may study whatever lessons he has missed by absence when he has the necessary time, while a scholar may be punctual and indefatigable in his attendance at the session, yet derive little benefit by reason of non-application and idleness. Instead of this arbitrary nethod of conferring a diploma, it should be given to a pupil when he has this little to the term of the various on his passing an examination on whatever subject he may be studying. Give attendance diplomas, if you will, but at least recognize the more deserving scholars, those of application and desire to learn.

New York, March 12.

T. A. Wolfe.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer RICHMOND, Ind., March 10.-Miss Erla Hittle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Omar L. Hittle of this city, ceived to that effect to-day. She was also given an enviable distinction, the doctor's degree being conferred upon her. She is the first Amer.can woman MARYEY D. GOULDER, a distinguished cept. Mr. Sheldon opened his paper of publishers issue his works in numerous university in Germany,

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Keeping to the southeasterly direction in which he started from Poplar Grove on Saturday, Lord Roberts arrived on Monday at Ventersylei, where the Kaal Spruit bends to the eastward, seventeen miles southwest of Bloemfontein. From there he pushed forward two of the cavalry brigades under Gen. Freach with orders, if possible, to seize the Bloemfontein railway station and secure the rolling stock. This Gen. French seems to have been unable to do, as he reports that he had met with considerable opposition and had only succeeded in occupying two hills near the station commanding the city, six miles to the south. In a despatch of yesterday's date. Lord Roberts reports that the telegraph line to the northward had been cut and the railway broken up. As he found it necessary to call up his third cavalry brigade and the mounted infantry from Petrusburg, it would appear that the Boers have been discovered to be in greater force than expected, which is probably owing to the arrival of commandos from the Orange River

From the change in his line of advance from Poplar Grove, it is evident that the information in his possession of the strength of the Boer positions on the Modder River determined Lord Roberts to give up the march against their right flank with the object of cutting them off from their line of retreat to the north. Anxious for various reasons, among them the bad state of his cavalry horses and the difficulties of transport, to avoid the delay unavoidable if he continued the march direct to his front, he suddenly deflected the advance of his eft wing to the southeast across his front by the Kaal Spruit, covered by his cavalry and supported by the division at Petrusburg, and so cleverly evaded the Boer positions on the Modder and on the ridges and hills west of Bloemfontein which were reported to be very strongly held. This modifies very considerably the magnitude of the success of the entire movement, as the Boer line of retreat to the north is clear, and there has been ample for all so disposed to trek totime ward the Transvaal, besides enabling the railway stock to be moved beyond danger. The possession of Bloemfontein, which should be occupied by the British to-day, has no political importance beyond its name if the executive government has been transferred to some other point in the north; but as it gives Lord Roberts an easy line of communication with the south for his supplies, so soon as the necessary repairs to the railway are effected, its military advantage is obvious. The destruction of the two railway bridges, at Norvals Pont and Bethulie, however, may impose some delay before free and uninterrupted communication is opened up; in the meantime provisions will have to be brought from the railway to the westward over more than a hundred miles of track across the veldt in ox wagons and army transport carts. Later provisions may be ob tained from Basutoland

The effort of the Presidents of the two republies to obtain a statement of terms from the British Government that would have given them an opportunity to make peace has failed. as must have been foreseen from the first. Lord Salisbury's reply to the note of the two Presidents, leaves it no longer in doubt that his Government aims at nothing less than the extinction of the republics, and their absorption in the British Colonial system. Assuming that the Presidents were speaking the minds of their people, there is then, as they said, nothing left for them but to persevere to the end in the course already begun.

A statement from Cape Town, gives the total strength of the British forces landed and raised in South Africa up to Jan. 20, at 102,956 men, 18,387 horses, 79 machine guns and 212 field and siege guns. No account of casualities is taken in the above, and the 5,000 horses and 18,000 mules which were imported from India, Australia, America and Europe up to that date are reckoned separately.

## CONGRESSMAN GROW EXPLAINS.

Makes Plain His Opinions as to Puerte Rican Affairs and the Roberts Case. WASHINGTON, March 13.-In the House of Representatives this morning, Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) by unanimous consent said that some newspapers had stated that in an interview he (Grow) had said that the Puerto Rican Tariff bill was an outrage and a robbery upon the people of Puerto Rico.

people of Fuerto Rico.

"I voted for the bill," Mr. Grow continued, "and would have voted for it had it provided for 25 per cent, of the Dingley rates instead of 15. I believe they ought to be 25 per cent." Other newspapers, Mr. Grow asserted, had said that he had voted to seat Brigham H. Roterts from Utah. "Before Congress met," he explained, "I said in an interview that whatever justified the House in expelling a member was sufficient cause for excluding him from a seat."

## The Death of Major Logan.

MANILA, Feb. 9. - The story of the killing of Major John A. Logan by a man of his own regiment is too absurd for credence, but it has had such wide circulation from persons who were never near San Jacinto and had no knowledge of the fight in which he lost his life, that it may be well to tell again in detail the facts in the matter. The single fact that the fatal wound was in the side of the head disposes of the assertion that it was inflicted by one of his own men. Major Logan was walking well in advance of his line, and it was impossible for a man behind him to inflict such a wound as killed him. As a matter of fact, only two men were in advance

of Logan. One was a soldier and the other was Mr. E. L. Keen, a newspaper man. The soldier was the non-commissioned officer in command of the point. He wore his blouse with the white chevrons of his rank. He was ahead of Keen, who was just ahead of Logan. The soldier was hit and fell. Keen heard the bullet and recognized it as a Mauser. He thought it came from the side of the road. The whistle of a Mauser bullet is so distinct that it cannot be mistaken by a person who has once heard it. Keen turned and asked Logan if he had a first-aid packet. Logan lad seen the man hit and started forward to help him, saying to Keen: "I'll look out for him; you get a doctor." As he stooped to see where the man was hit he was struck himself and fell. Keen hought that bullet came from the side of the road also. He ran back for a surgeon, and got back to where Logan lay in time to see two other men hit. Then it occurred to him that it was all the work of a sharpshooter with a Mauser posted in a bush or tree at the side of the road. All the men hit were wearing some marks of rank. Keen saw that he could do nothing for Logan, and, satisfied that the casualties were the work of a sharpshooter, he found cover near by and got down until the firing became general. He attributed his own escape to the fact that he was wearing a plain khaki blouse such as private soldiers have, whereas all those who were hit had either the extremely conspicuous white shoulder straps, such as Logan wore, or chevrons.

## Satolli Persona Non Grata at Rom

The death of Cardinal Jacobini has left the post of Cardinal-Vicar vacant and the wirepullers are at work. The reactionists wish to obtain the post for one of their party and have had Cardinal Satolli's name suggested to the Pope through the agency of the Jesuits. But Leo XIII., who owes his ecclesiastical education to the Jesuits and has not forgotten it, distrusts the excessive zeal often shown by members of the order and does not care to see one of them fulfilling the delicate functions of the Cardinal-Vicar.

When, therefore, young Mgr. Merry del Val undertook to praise Cardinal Satolli to the Pope and to hint discreetly that he would make a suitable suc-cessor to Jacobini, Leo XIII. answered rather curtly that Satolli was all right in his present place, that he had two months in which to make a choice and that the appointment would be made only after mature deliberation.

Even though the reactionists win and have their candidate appointed, it will be difficult for Satolli to be the man. That prelate when Apostolic Delegate to the United States at first made common cause with the traumvirs of American Catholicism. Gibbons, Ireland and Keane; he then turned coat and through his intrigues induced the Pope to pub-lish the encyclical against Americanism, for which he is already sorry. Leo XIII, will take good care not to incrust the office of Vicar to a prelate whose turbulent spirit and warlike humor would bring on more aunoyances than Americanism has done, which means not a little.

## Ukt and the Quail.

From the Louisville Courier-Journa Last season Uki Cox winged not less than fifty quail, and many of them were so slightly injured that he determined to keep them through the winter. They were cased and placed in the windows at John

"FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT." Great Britain's American Policy-Some Pre-

vious Trlumphs of Diplomacy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That there exists and has existed for three generations in the minds of the American people a deep distrust of the desires and purposes of Great Britain toward this country, as exhibited in her diplomacy and the stress she exerts in our direction, is patent to all men. No other nation. through a long series of years, has arrayed against us a tithe of the consistent and persistent pressure that has issued from the British Foreign Office. The apparent object of that pressure has been the limiting of our political growth, or, as during the Civil War, the reduction of the great republic to the status of the South American political organizations,

The marvellous territorial development of the United States, by which it reached the Pacific Ocean with an unbroken sea front from the former northern boundary of Mexico to the southerly extension of Russian America, was one of the grandest auguries of the future greatness of the republic. The clash between Russia and Great Britain as to the ownership of the southern Alaskan coast was, at a later from a boundary on the Pacific Ocean; and at the point on that ocean where the southern boundary of Russian America ceased there began the northern boundary of the territory of the Louisiana purchase, acquired by us from France.

But the so-called "diplomacy" of Great Britain came into play, driving a wedge between the southern boundary of Alaska and the northern boundary of the Louisiana purchase on the Pacific, and claiming all of the territory now embraced in the present States of Oregon and Washington and of British Columbia! There are those yet living who remember the wave of popular indignation that swept over the land pansion; an attack made only after the title to the territory had passed to the United States, a supposedly weak nation, safer to bully than Russia or France. The ery of "Fifty-four forty or fight" has become historic. That parallel was the southern boundary of Russian America. now Alaska, and the northern of the territory of the United States.

But in those days, as now, we had some small Americans who desired to score "triumphs of American diplomacy," and so-to the disgust of the nation-we gave to Great Britan that vast empire north of the 49th parallel, till then British Columbia and a large rortion of the Northwest territory; thus opening the Pacific Ocean to the British empire, giving to it all of Esquimalt, commanding the seaway to the three American cities of Tacoma. Seattle and

three American cities of Tacoma. Seattle and Olympia; and, in time of war thereby, dominating a vast American territory and thousands of miles of her interior coast line.

Does any sane man think that the foregoing 'triumph of American diplomacy' settled anything except the loss of the keystone to our Pacific Coast arch? Yes, it did also settle a stout bludgeon in the hand of Great Britain with which to coerce our people when the hour of real stress comes. In that settlement lie the siumbering germs of a rupture that may yet sinake the continent. Already we may recognize its rumbling vanguard in the movement of the Ottawa branch of the British Empire to break through the thirty-

may yet shake the continent. Already we may recognize its rumbling vanguard in the movement of the Ottawa branch of the British Empire to break through the thirty-mile Alaskan coast barrier between the hinterland of the Northwest territory and the Pacific Ocean. The truculence with which that absurd demand is urged by the imitation John Bulls at Ottawa is but an echo of the insolence with which the native Tory Englishman backs up preposterous claims for territorial aggrandizement the world over.

It has become evident that the first principle of British diplomacy is that of claiming everything in sight, and its last principle that of allowing the victim a small fraction of what is already his own.

If our diplomatists would but east their eyes beyond the narrow vision of the present hour and study the probabilities of the future in the light of the facts of our own history and that of nations long defunct, they would save our descendants a world of trouble and many a grievous problem. Hecause the just instinct of the American people that was voiced in the cry of "Fifty-four-forty or fight" was not heeded, and because of the compromise then made to avoid a possible fight, this generation is charged with an issue in which there is the possibility of a fight a hundred-fold more distressing than would have followed the determination of Great Britain to persist in the Oregon robbery.

But not alone at our North Pacific boundary gon robbery.

But not alone at our North Pacific boundary

are we face to face with the pretensions of Great Britain. She confronts us in Central America, and she has a rod in pickle for us in British Honduras. Her possession of Jamaica British Monduras. Her possession of Jamaica and her gigantic naval base at St. Lucia are eloquent warnings of her designs on this continent. The expansion of her claimsthrough British Guiana into Venezuelan territory and her doctrine that the possession of the mouth of a river or an estuary carries with it the right to appropriate all the territory draining into the effluent are full of the significance of her slightest foothoid anywhere on this planet. To the mind of the thinking observer it seems clear that there is no entanglir. alliance so fraught with danger to the peope of the United States as an entanglement with Great Britain. The traditional instinct of the American people has been to keep Great Britain at arm's length, and it would be suicidented to gnore that instinct without more evidence that the British lion has abated his desire to draw the talons of the American Eagle.

desire to draw the taions of the American Eagle.
Although nearly a century and a quarter have passed since the patriots of America pledged their "lives, their fortunes and their secred honors" to the cause of emancipating this land from the tyranny of British overlordship, the work of the revolution of that day was not completed. It remains with us, their descendants four generations later, to complete that work. That work is one for exalted American statesmanahip: a work no less than that of four generations later, to complete that work. That work is one for exalted American states, manship: a work no less than that of extinguishing the last vestige of British dominion on this hemisphere. That that work be done is manifest destiny, it cannot be shirked. It may be accomplished by a wise and firm diplomacy, or by such blunders as the Hay-Pauncefore treaty our relations may be made so intolerable that the people will rise in their wrath and unsheather the sword to accomplish at any cost what a latuous diplomacy may fall to realize.

Before Great Britain can have any claim to our confidence, or any ground for a sympathetic backing, she must withdraw the threats, pointed at usefuly, in her militant and naval possessions at Halifax, the Bermudas, Nassau, St. Lucia and Esquimalt.

America was the vast and productive hinterland of England. It is her base of supplies for her people and her armies in the field. She lost that magnificent hinterland through the stupid oppressions of her Tory Bourbons. We have no reason to believe that the English Bourbon of to-day is much wiser than his predecessor of the eighteenth century. And as long as the policy and the conduct of the British Government are shaped by that truculent class whose voices we hear at short intervals the American people will be shy of creating a British sovereignty over this continent.

George W. Dithribuge.

NEW YORK, March 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Davis amendment provides against a startling con-

In the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is the follow ing: "A vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other bel-

tingency.

Now, in case of war with England, for instance, suppose our Pacific fleet in the neighborhood of the western entrance to the canal, and about to be attacked by the enemy, and that the latter's fleet is superior.

a portion of it, is hurrying to the rescue, and. just as it is about to enter into the canal, a war vessel of the enemy, also aware of our intention, steals into the three-mile limit (a storm or fog would greatly aid it) and gets ahead of our fleet. The latter must wait twenty-four hours before it can leave the other three-mile limit. In the meantime the engagement has taken place and our fleet destroyed.

The war vessel that caused the delay and performed the trick could very easily surrender on the other side without flring a gun. In view of the great advantage thus gained and the loss or destruction threatening our fleet in the unequal conflict.

Against this contingency the amendment provides as follows: "It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States might flud it necessary to take for securing, by its own forces, the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 12. vessel of the enemy, also aware of our inten

Aware of the intention, our Atlantic fleet, or

### ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 12. Royal Irish Guards.

The creation of an Irish regiment or regiments of Guards, as a correspondent points out in our col nmns this morning, would be a permanent recognition of the services of Irish soldiers in the war. There are English Guards and Scots Guards. Why should there not be Irish Guarde as well?

From the London Times

THE CHURCH AND DEVORCE. The Views of a Distinguished Medical

Expert in Insanity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 From time to time some individual is to be fou. ud. who. for one reason or another, or because , he really cannot help it, sets himself industrio usly to work to adjust the private affairs and . moral conduct of his fellows, not forgetting to, provide a remedy of his own invention. Such a gitators as the peripatetic W. T. Stead and othe. I could mention are harmless enough, and are after all but examples of what the German writers upon insanity call paranoia reformatoria, that is to say, persons with a mania

for reform. Again, we find others more dangerous, who, with the cachet of a religious office and usually in entire ignorance of the practical ways of the world, succeed in setting the machinery of legislation at work to conform to ecclesiast rather than civil standards. In Germany, Denmark and some other European countries where marriage or sexual matters are studied from a socialistic and scientific point of view. the laws of divorce are singularly free from sentiment, and are essentially just; but as soon period, settled by the exclusion of the latter as the influence of the Church is felt commonsense seems to be, as a rule, superseded by prejudice, and it is rare that allowance is made for any individual weakness.

When are we to learn that marriage should be regarded like any other contract, carrying its own obligations and penalties, and that the commission of one specified kind of offence ought not to be the sole justification of its dissolution, as it is in this State? Not, I fear, until clergymen and legislators begin to study the conditions of marrying and giving in marriage, of temperament and inheritance, of education and example. The clear duty of the former should be rather to discourage unions which now are so often the result of impulsive sexual at this high-handed attack on American ex- attraction, irresponsible experiments in companionship, or deliberate bargaining. On the one hand, we find the fashionable clergymen favoring worldly marriages without due regard to the existence of real feeling or suitability, and, on the other, the individual who often urges wholesale union with relation to the Scriptural injunction of extreme fruition. Neither of them realizes the awful fate of those who, under our existing social and civil laws, enter into thoughtless mating, being ill-fitted. improvident or unable to support themselves or a family, as is so often the case. These who study physical and mental disease are fully a portion of the Louisiana purchase, including aware that there are reasons why so many marriages are unhappy and there is no relief. Although developed insanity in certain countries is a good ground for divorce, no notice is Vancouver's Island and a boundary in the taken of those mild but disqualifying psychoses Strait of San Juan de Fuca. And in that which develop periodically or are stirred into strait she has erected the giant fortress of expression by marriage. Young men are often deluded into marrying such women, being quite ignorant of congenital strains derived from drunken, consumptive or insane forbears; the romance of marriage quickly disappearing before the hysteria, ungovernable neurotic temper and all the moral perversion which belongs to a certain kind of mental disease, with diminished responsibility, and many a useful life is wrecked because no remedy is afforded by the courts, whose cut-and-dried distinctions

are the product of narrow minds. What we really want are restrictions in regard to the marriage of unfit or diseased people, the passage of more liberal divorce laws and the observance of marriage as a purely civil contract. If the Church is to interfere at all, let it exert its influence to bring about a social punishment when it is deserved. NEW YORK, March 11.

### NAVY-MADE WARSHIPS.

Constructors Say They Cost More Than in

Private Yards-Experiments Advised. WASHINGTON, March 13 .- An extended hearng was given by the House Committee on Naval Affairs this morning on the question of constructing warships in the Government yards. Commanders Bowles of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Baxter of the Boston Navy Yard and Stahl of the Norfolk Navy Yard were heard. Commander Bowles said it would cost much more to construct a ship in the Government navy yards than in private shipyards and presented tables to support his statement, "he thought the Government yards had the advantage over private yards in that there would be a saving in inspection and on some other lines, but said that the Government paid 10 to 30 per cent. in inspection and on some other lines, but said that the Government paid 10 to 30 per cent, higher wages, worked its men only eight hours a day against nine and ten hours in the private yards, and no guarantee of the results could be given as now required from private yards. He said the Texas, which was built in the Norfolk Navy Yard, cost 22 per cent, more a ton than the Indiana, constructed in a private yard, while the Raieigh cost 70 per cent, more a ton than the Minneapolis.

All those who appeared before the committee this morning agreed that it might be well to construct one or more ships in the navy yards as a matter of experiment. It was said that in some cases the construction of the ships cost much more than the contract price, which state of affairs could have been avoided if the ships had been constructed in the national shipyards. If these ships were built in the navy yards it would enable the Government to keep on hand constantly a force of men sufficient to repair any vessels which might need repairing. The three constructors agreed upon the desirability of experimenting along this line.

# Thirty-Six Adjutant-Generals Ask for an

Increase From \$400,000 to \$2,000,000. WASHINGTON, March 13 .- The Adjutant-Generals of thirty-six States and Territories appeared this morning before the House Committee on Militia to urge a larger annual appropriation for the militia. At present there is a standing annual appropriation of \$400,000 for the militia which they want increased to

\$2,000,000 annually. Those who spoke before the committee this Those who spoke before the committee this morning were Adjutant-Generals Barry, Nebraska: Lieut-Gov. Gobin, Pennsylvania; Whiteman, New Mexico; Richards, Mainer Florida, South Carolina; Brandon, Alabama; Dalton, Massachusetts; Appleton, West Virginia; Royston, North Carolina; Overmeyer, Colorado; Beyers, Iowa; Stewart, Pennsylvania; Sackett, Rhode Island; Saundors, Maryland; Miller, North Dakota; Gore, Indiana; Case, Michigan; Gyger, Ohlo; Gautanbein, Oregon.

Oregon.
As a result of the hearing this morning Chalrman Marsh this afternoon introduced a bill increasing the annual appropriation to \$2,000,000. It will probably be supported by the committee unanimously.

OSAGES SENT TO THE PEST HOUSE.

One of a Delegation to Washington Has the Smallpox-Committee Room Fumigated.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- A feeling of panie reigned in the House corridors to-day, when it was learned that a member of the Osage Indians. who have been here for several days, had diam. who have been here for several days, had a well-developed case of smallpox. They had made the room of Committee on Indian Affairs their headquarters, and when Chairman Sherman was a sivised of the situation, he bundled the whole lot outside and had them sent to the pest house. They were not all at the Capitol at the time, and the police were at once set to work to round up the stroiling yisitors and get them off to the pest house. Necessary fumigation was made, and no serious results are feared from the exposure to contagion. to contagion.

## POLYGAMOUS POSTMASTERS.

House Committee Finds That Those in Asthority Were Ignorant of Charges.

WASHINGTON, March 13. - A report was agreed upon by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day on the resolution under which it had been investigating the charges of polygamy against Postmasters Graham and Smith of Utah. The findings by the committee were unanimous. They were that neither the President, Postmaster-Gen-eral, nor Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General nor any other person in authority, was cogni-zant of the charges against these Postmasters. The report will be made in a few days.

Democratic Delegate to Be Republican

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 10. - Four years ago the Hon. Frank Jones of this city was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, To-night he admitted to a representative of the Herald, while not positively saying so, because of fear of treading on Republican toes, as he expressed it, that he would be a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, which will be held in Phile